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THE
ORLANDO
OF
ARIOSTO.

VOL. I.

.LL.

THE
O R L A N D O

OF

A R I O S T O,

REDUCED TO XXIV BOOKS;

THE NARRATIVE CONNECTED,

AND THE

STORIES DISPOSED IN A REGULAR SERIES:

By JOHN HOOLE,

TRANSLATOR OF THE ORIGINAL WORK
IN FORTY-SIX BOOKS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, PALL-MALL.
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Small crop.



the desultory manner of his narrative, and from the frequent and perplexing interruptions in his stories.

Though many readers, from a predilection for works of imagination, will, notwithstanding every difficulty, travel with great delight through the pages of Ariosto, yet there are likewise others, who having been familiarized to the more regular composition of Tasso, will feel the above objection in its full force. However these may be captivated with the general variety of the poem, or may acknowledge the merit of the several parts, yet should they find their memory unpleasantly burthened, or their attention unnecessarily distracted, they may probably lay aside the book ; for the mind that seeks only relaxation and amusement, will not often condescend to employ its powers in developing the intricacies of fiction.

On these principles it has been said by several, that they have repeatedly perused the

JERUSALEM,

JERUSALEM, but cannot get through the ORLANDO, and they are therefore naturally surprised at the extravagant praises bestowed by many of the Italians on Ariosto, in preference to Tasso. I remember that, while engaged in my translation, I was once asked whether it would not be possible to reduce the poem of Ariosto to such method, or order, as might give a clear and comprehensive view of his story. At that time the proposal struck me as a matter extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, the several parts of his narrative and incidents appearing to be so studiously blended, as not to be disentangled; at least without such an arrangement as no license of translation could authorize.

It might, on this occasion, be suggested by some, that a selection of passages from this poem would not be unacceptable to the public; and indeed, in an age abounding with collections of disjointed parts of authors, under the denomination of BEAUTIES, *disjecti mem-*

ungrateful offering to every lover of Ariosto, and to every poetical reader: the first will not surely be displeased to find that poet, whom he has so long admired, set in a more striking competition with the splendid writers of the ancient and modern epic; while the latter, perhaps too hastily prepossessed with an opinion of the great superiority of Tasso, may be induced to commence acquaintance with a poem, which in point of interest, invention, and imagery, may often at least contend with his favourite JERUSALEM. It has been said by Dryden, that Tasso's story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; and such opinion may possibly appear not wholly without foundation, when the various and delightful fictions of Ariosto are linked in a more regular chain of connexion.

Considering myself emancipated from all restraint of a translator, I have taken every liberty that seemed conducive to the end proposed. I have omitted several of the tales, together

gether with the long and tedious panegyrics on the families of Estè, and other allusions to Italian history. The occasional licentiousness of the original being too generally confessed, all the offensive passages were softened in my translation, but in the following publication they are entirely rejected.

The reader will likewise observe that, in this edition, several lines of connexion are inserted, and that some few liberties, which were deemed necessary upon the present plan, have been taken in the management and disposition of the fable and incidents, particularly in the account of Angelica being carried off by the people of Ebuda, and in the adventure of Branimart at Rodomont's bridge.

Having introduced this celebrated Italian to my countrymen, with all his native wildness and irregularity, which alone can give a full idea of his genius and character, let me hope that I shall not be thought reprehensible by his warmest admirers, for having thus adopted
the

the only method that seemed wanting to make the powers of his poetry more universally felt and acknowledged.

In the prosecution of my design, I have experienced an additional satisfaction by the discharge of a new kind of duty to my author; as it is imagined that many readers may from the present book be led to a knowledge of the beauties of this wonderful poet, to which they might ever have remained strangers in the original form of his poem.

E R R A T A.

VOL. I.

Page 127, Ver. 62—At once of ring, of shield, of steed bereft,
Read

At once of ring and flying steed bereft.

Page 255, Ver. 51—Olinero, *read* Olivero.

— 429, — 193—knight, *read* night.

VOL. II.

Page 71, Ver. 428—to, *read* so.

— 320, — 565—Balifardo *read* Balifarda.

THE
FIRST BOOK
OF
ORLANDO.

VOL. I.

B

THE ARGUMENT.

ORLANDO, with Angelica, whom he had conducted from India, arrives at the camp of Charlemain. Angelica is taken from Orlando by the emperor, in order to put an end to the dissension between Orlando and Rinaldo, and given to the charge of Namus. Angelica, on the defeat of the Christians, flies from the camp : she meets with Rinaldo and Ferrau : combat between these knights. Appearance of the ghost of Argalia. Meeting of Sacripant and Angelica. Sacripant is overthrown by a strange knight. Combat of Rinaldo and Sacripant. Angelica flies. The rivals are parted by enchantment. Rinaldo sent on an embassy to England, is cast on the shore of Scotland ; he delivers a lady from ruffians, and hears the story of Geneura, the king's daughter,

THE
FIRST BOOK
OF
ORLANDO.

DAMES, knights, and arms, and love! the
deeds that spring

From courteous minds, and venturous feats, I sing!

What time the Moors from Afric's hostile strand

Croft the wide seas to ravage Gallia's land,

By Agramant, their youthful monarch, led, 5

In deep resentment for Troyano dead,

With threats on Charlemain t' avenge his fate,

Th' imperial guardian of the Roman state.

Nor will I less Orlando's acts rehearse,

A tale nor told in prose, nor sung in verse; 10

Who once the flower of arms, and wisdom's boast,

By fatal love his manly senses lost.

If she, for whom like anguish wounds my heart,

To my weak

The timorous bard shall needful succour find, 15
To end the task long ponder'd in his mind.

Vouchsafe, great offspring of th' Herculean line,
In whom our age's grace and glory shine,
Hippolito, these humble lines to take,
The sole return your poet e'er can make ; 20
Nor deem the labour poor, or tribute small ;
'Tis all he has, and thus he offers all !

Here 'midst the bravest chiefs prepare to view,
(Those honour'd chiefs to whom the lays are due)
Renown'd Rogero, from whose loins I trace 25
The ancient fountain of your glorious race :
So you awhile each weightier care suspend,
And to my tale a pleas'd attention lend,

Orlando still the powerful flame confess'd
Of love long cherish'd in his noble breast, 30
For fair Angelica, the peerless maid,
Whose fire but late Albracca's sceptre sway'd ;
Her, for whose sake his arms such wreaths obtain'd,
In Media, Tartary, and India gain'd.
Now to the west his royal charge he led, 35
Where Charlemain the tented legions spread,
And near Pyrene's hills his standard rear'd,
Where France and Germany combin'd appear'd,
That

That Spain and Afric's monarchs, to their cost,
Might rue their vain designs and empty boast : 40
This, summon'd all his subjects to the field,
Whose hand could lift the spear, or falchion wield;
That, once again impell'd the Spanish race
To conquer Gallia, and her realm deface.
And hither to the camp Orlando drew, 45
But soon, alas ! his fatal error knew.
How oft the wisest err ! how short the span
Of judgment here bestow'd on mortal man !
She, whom from distant regions safe he brought,
She, for whose sake such bloody fields he fought, 50
No sword unsheath'd, no hostile force apply'd,
Amidst his friends was ravish'd from his side.
This Charles decreed, the discord to compose,
That 'twixt Orlando and Rinaldo rose :
Each kindred chief the beauteous virgin claim'd ; 55
Deep hatred hence each rival heart inflam'd :
The king, who griev'd to see the knights engage
With fatal enmity and jealous rage,
Remov'd th' unhappy cause, and to the care
Of great Bavaria's duke consign'd the fair ; 60
Yet promis'd HE should bear the maid away,
His valour's prize, on that important day,

Whose arm could best the Pagan troops oppose,
And strow the sanguine plain with lifeless foes.
But Heaven dispers'd these hopes in empty wind: 65
The Christian bands th' inglorious field resign'd;
The duke, with many a chief, was prisoner made,
The tents, abandon'd, to the foes betray'd.

The damsel, doom'd to yield her blooming charms,
A recompense to grace the victor's arms, 70
With terror seiz'd, her ready palfrey took,
And, by a speedy flight, the camp forsook.

As through a narrow woodland path she stray'd,
On foot a warrior chanc'd to meet the maid:
The shining cuirass, and the helm he wore, 75
His thigh the sword, his arm the buckler bore;
While through the woods he ran with swifter pace,
Than village swains half naked in the race.

Not with such haste the timorous maiden flies,
Who, unawares, a latent snake espies; 80
As, when Angelica beheld the knight,
She turn'd the reins, and headlong urg'd her flight.

This was the

Soon as his eyes beheld th' approaching fair,
 Full well he knew that soft enchanting air;
 Full well he knew that face which caus'd his smart,
 And held in love's strong net his manly heart. 90

Meantime th' affrighted damsel threw the reins
 Loose on her courser's neck, and scour'd the plains;
 All pale and trembling, struck with deep dismay,
 She let her flying palfrey choose the way;
 Till on a river's bank Ferrau she view'd, 95
 Who left the fight, with dust and sweat bedew'd,
 And here with cooling streams his thirst allay'd;
 When lo! a sudden chance the warrior stay'd:
 For where the flood its circling eddies tost,
 His helmet, sunk amidst the sands, was lost. 100

Now to the stream the panting virgin flies,
 And rends the air with supplicating cries;
 The Pagan warrior, startled at the sound,
 Leap'd from the shore, and cast his eyes around;
 Till, earnest gazing, as she nearer drew, 105
 Though pale with dread, the trembling fair he knew;
 Then, as a knight who

He grasp'd his sword, and mov'd with haughty stride }
 To meet Rinaldo, who his force defy'd, }
 And oft had each the other's valour try'd. }

And now, on foot, oppos'd, and man to man,
 With swords unsheath'd, a dreadful fight began; 115
 In vain did plate and mail their limbs enclose,
 Not massy anvils could resist their blows.

While thus each gallant chief his prowess tries,
 Her palfrey's feet again the virgin plies,
 At his full stretch she drives him o'er the plain, 120
 And seeks the shelter of the woods again.

Long had the knights contended in the field,
 Nor either knight could make his rival yield;
 When now Rinaldo miss'd the royal maid,
 And first his valorous arm from combat stay'd. 125

Ferrau assenting heard ; and either knight
 Agreed awhile t' adjourn the bloody fight :
 Nor yet the courteous pagan prince would view
 Brave Amon's son on foot his way pursue,
 But on his steed behind the warrior plac'd, 140
 And by the track the flying damsel trac'd.

O noble minds, by knights of old possess'd !
 Two faiths they knew, one love their hearts profess'd ;
 Yet while their limbs the smarting anguish feel,
 Of strokes inflicted by the hostile steel, 145
 Through winding paths, and lonely woods they go,
 And no suspicion their brave bosoms know.
 At length the horse, with double spurring, drew
 To where two several ways appear'd in view ;
 When doubtful which to take, one gentle knight 150
 For fortune took the left, and one the right.

Long through the devious wilds the Spaniard pass'd,
 And to the river's banks return'd at last :
 The place again the wandering warrior view'd,

When, rising from the troubled brook, was seen 160
A youth with features pale and ghastly mien :
Above the circling stream he rais'd his breast ;
His head alone was bare, all arm'd the rest ;
His better hand the fatal helmet bore,
The helmet that in vain was fought before : 165
Full on Ferrau he turn'd with threatening look,
And thus the ghost th' astonish'd knight bespoke.

Wretch ! does this helm perplex thy faithless mind,
A helm thou should'st have long ere this resign'd ?
Remember fair Angelica, and view 170
In me her brother, whom thy weapon slew.
Didst thou not vow, with all my arms, to hide
My casque ere long beneath the whelming tide ?
Though basely thou hast fail'd thy plighted word,
See juster fortune has my own restor'd : 175
But if thou seek'st another helm to gain,
Seek one that may no

His utterance fails, his hairs like bristles rise,
And from his cheek the healthful colour flies : 185
But when he hears Argalia, whom he slew,
(Argalia was the name the warrior knew)
Reproach his tainted faith and breach of fame,
He burns with rage, and glows with conscious shame ;
And by his mother's life, Lanfusa, vows 190
To wear no fencing head-piece o'er his brows,
But that which fam'd in Aspramont of yore,
From fierce Almontes' head Orlando tore.

Rinaldo, who a different path had try'd,
As fortune led, full soon before him spy'd 195
His gallant courser bounding o

Far from the dreadful fight, with terror chac'd,
From grove to grove he flies with trembling haste,
While every bush he touches in his way, 210
He thinks the cruel savage gripes his prey,

Unconscious where she pass'd, that day and night,
With half the next, the damsel urg'd her flight.
At length she view'd a lovely sylvan scene,
Where two clear rivulets fed th' eternal green ; 215
Along the fields they roll their easy tide,
The stones, with murmuring noise, their passage chide.

Here lighting on the ground, she loos'd the reins,
And gave her steed to graze th' enamell'd plains.
Not distant far, an arbour struck her view, 220
Where flowery herbs and blushing

When, rising silent, near the river's side,
A graceful warrior, sheath'd in arms, she spy'd.

Th' approaching stranger now his steed forsook,
And stretch'd his careless limbs beside the brook, 235
His arm sustain'd his head, and, lost in thought,
He seem'd a statue by the sculptor wrought,
Till sighs began to breathe and tears to flow,
That rocks and trees might soften at his woe.

Ah me! (he cry'd) whence comes this inward
smart, 240

No more the care of heaven, or garden's boast,
And all its praise with youths and damsels lost.
So when a maiden grants some favour'd swain,
The prize by many lovers fought in vain,
Her empire fades ; the power she once possess'd, 260
She forfeits soon in every rival breast.

While others triumph in each fond desire,
Relentless fortune ! I with want expire.

Then shake this fatal beauty from thy mind,
And give thy fruitless passion to the wind— 265
Ah ! no — this instant let my life depart

Fol. I.

Facing Page 15.

While, grieving thus, in doleful state he lies, 280

The tears like fountains gushing from his eyes,

Angelica attentive hears his moan,

Whose constant passion long the fair had known:

While she, far distant from her native seat,
 Refus'd not thus her faithful knight to meet,
 With whom she hop'd ere long her ancient realms
 to greet. 305

Then all her story she at full express'd,
 Ev'n from the day, when urg'd by her request,
 He parted, succours in the east to gain.
 From fam'd Gradasso king of Sericane :
 How great Orlando did her steps attend, 310

In threatening words the stranger makes return,
With equal confidence and equal scorn :
At once he spoke, and to the combat press'd,
His courser spurr'd and plac'd his lance in rest :
King Sacripant return'd with equal speed ; 330
And each on each impell'd his rapid steed.
Not bulls or lions thus the battle wage
With teeth and horns, in mutual blood and rage,
As fought these eager warriors in the field :
Each forceful javelin pierc'd the other's shield 335
With hideous crash : the dreadful clangors rise,<

As when, the thunder o'er, the ether clears, 350
Slow rising from the stroke the hind appears,
Where stretch'd he lay all senseless on the plain,
While fast beside him lay his oxen slain;
And sees the pine, that once had rais'd in air
Its stately branches, now of honours bare: 355
So rose the Pagan from the fatal place,
His mistress present at the dire disgrace.

Then gently she: Let not my lord bemoan
His courser's fatal error, not his own;
For him

To whom thus Sacripant in brief again :
The knight you seek has stretch'd me on the plain: 375
But now he parted hence; to him I owe
My sham'd defeat, nor yet my victor know.
I shall not, since you wish me to reveal,
(Reply'd the messenger) your foe conceal :
Know then, your fall was by

One palfrey could but ill two riders bear,
And fortune sends him to relieve our care. 400

She said: The king, alighting on the plain,
Drew near, and thought secure to seize the rein;
But swift as lightnings flash along the sky,
With spurning heels Bayardo made reply.
It chanc'd beside him the Circassian stood, 405
Else had he mourn'd his rash attempt in blood.

What sudden terror on her face was shown,
Soon as the knight for Amon's son was known.
Long had he woo'd, but she detests his love ; 425
Not swifter from the falcon flies the dove.
He hated once, while she with ardor burn'd ;
And now behold their several fortunes turn'd.
This cause at first from two fair fountains came,
Their waters different, but their look the same : 43

Not so (she said)—nor to reply she knew;
As thus she spoke Rinaldo nearer drew,
Who now began the Pagan king to threat,
Soon as his eyes the well-known courser met, 450
And that lov'd face he view'd

But well, by nature taught, the faithful steed
Against his lord refus'd his strength and speed :
Nor could Circassia's prince, by skill or force,
With spur or bit direct the restiff horse.

Now round they move; and where the one gives
place 495

While all his form bespoke a pious mind,
From the vain follies of the world refin'd :

